# FIRST EDITION

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference of Bishops,

From the London Times, Oct. 9, We are requested to publish the following resolutions passed at the Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion held at Lambeth

Palace last week:-INTRODUCTION.

We, Bishops of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in visible communion with the united Church of England and Ireland, professing the faith de-livered to us in Holy Scripture, maintained by the Primitive Church and the fathers of the English Reformation, now assembled, by the good providence of God, at the Archieptscopal Palace of Lambeth, under the presidency of the Primate of All England, desire—first, to give hearty thanks to Almighty God for having thus brought us together for common counseis and united worship; secondly, we desire to express the deep sorrow with which we view the divided condition of the flock of Christ throughout the world, ardently longing for the fultiment of the prayer of our Lord, "That all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that Thou has sent Me;" and lastly, we do here solemnly record our conviction that unity will be most effectually promoted by maintaining the Faith in its purity and integrity-as taught in the Holy Scriptures, held by the Primitive Church, summed up in the Creeds, and affirmed by the undisputed General Councils, and by drawing each of us closer to our common Lord, by giving ourselves to much prayer and intercession, by the cultivation of a spirit of charity, and a love of the Lord's appearing.

Resolution I.—That it appears to us expedient, for the purpose of maintaining brotherly intercommunion, that all cases of establishment of new sees, and appointment of new Bishops be rotified to all Archbishops and Metropolitans, and all presiding Bishops of the Anglican

Resolution II.—That having regard to the conditions under which intercommunion between members of the Church passing from one distant diocese to another may be duly maintained, we hereby declare it desirable—1, that forms of Letters Commendatory on behalf of clergymen visiting other dioceses be drawn up and agreed upon; 2, that forms of Letters Commendatory for lay members of the Church be in like manner prepared : 3, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury be pleased to

nudertake the preparation of such forms.

Resolution III.—That a committee be appointed to draw up a Pastoral Address to all members of the Church of Christ in communon with the Arabican branch of the Church Charles and the Church Chur with the Anglican brauch of the Church Catholic, to be agreed upon by the assembled Bishops, and to be published as soon as possible after the

last sitting of the Conference.

Resolution IV.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, unity in faith and discipline will be best maintained among the several branches of the Anglican Communion by due and canonical subordination of the Synods of the several branches to the higher authority of a Synod or

Synods above them.

Resolution V.—That a committee of seven members (with power to add to their number, and to obtain the assistance of men learned in cecle-siastical and canon law) be appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of the relations and functions of such Synods, and that such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury, with a request that, if possible, it may be communicated to any ad-journed meeting of this Conference.

Resolution VI .- That, in the judgment of the Bishops now assembled, the whole Anglican Communion is deeply injured by the present condition of the Church in Natal; and that a committee be now appointed at this general meeting to report on the best mode by which the Church may be delivered from the continuance of this scandal, and the true faith tained. That such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with the request that he will be pleased to transmit the same to all the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, and to ask for their judgment there-

Resolution VII.—That we who are here pre-sent do acquierce in the Resolution of the Convocation of Canterbury, passed on June 29, 1866, relating to the Diocese of Natal, to wit:—

"If it be decided that a new Bishop should be

consecrated,—As to the proper steps to be taken by the members of the Church in the province of Natal for obtaining a new Bishop, it is the opinion of this House—first, that a formal in-strument, declaratory of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of South Africa, should be prepared, which every bishop, priest, and deacon to be appointed to office should be required to subscribe; secondly, that a godly and welllearned man should be chosen by the clergy, with the assent of the lay communicants of the Church; and, thirdly, that he should be presented for consecration, either to the Archbishop Canterbury-if the aforesald instrument should declare the doctrine and discipline of Christ as received by the United Church of England and Ireland—or to the Bishops of the Church of South Africa, according as hereafter may be judged to be most advisable and conve-

Resolution VIII .- That in order to the binding of the Churches of our Colonial Empire and the missionary Churches beyond them in the with the Mother Church, it is necessary that they receive and maintain without alteration the standards of faith and doctrine as now in use in that Church. That, nevertheless, each province should have the right to make such adaptations and additions to the services of the Church as its peculiar circumstances may require, provided that no change or addition be made inconsistent with the spirit and principles of the Book of Common Prayer, and that all such changes be liable to revision by any Synod of the Anglican Communion in which the said

province shall be represented.

Resolution IX.—That the committee appointed by Resolution V, with the addition of the names of the Bishops of London, St. David's, and Oxford, and all the Colonial Bishops, be in-structed to consider the constitution of a voluntary spiritual tribunal, to which questions of doctrine may be carried by appeal from the tri-bunals for the exercise of discipline in each province of the Colonial Church, and that their report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archhishop of Canterbury, who is requested to com-nunicate it to an adjourned neeting of this

Conference. Resolution X .- That the Resolutions submitted to this Conference relative to the discipline to be exercised by Metropolitans, the Court of Metropolitans, the scheme for conducting the election of Bishops, when not otherwise pro-vided for, the declaration of submission to the regulation of Synods, and the question of what legislation should be proposed for the Colonial Churches, be referred to the committee specified

in the preceding resolution.

Resolution X1.—That a special committee be appointed to consider the resolutions relative to the notification of proposed missionary bishoprics, and the subordinates of missionarics.

Resoution XII.—That the question of the bounds of the jurisdiction of different Bishops. when any question may have arisen in regard to them, the question as to the obedience of chaplains of the United Church of England and Ireland on the continent, and the Resolution submitted to the Conference relative to their return and admission into home dioceses, be referred

to the committee specified in the preceding Respinition XIII .- That we desire to render

our hearty thanks to Almighty God for His blessings voucheafed to us in and by this Con-

blessings vouchsafed to us in and by this Conference; and we desire to express our hope that this our meeting may hereafter be followed by other meetings to be conducted in the same spirit of brotherly love.

After a resolution of hearty thanks to his Grace the Archbi-hop of Canterbury, for having convened the Conference, and for having presided at it, the Archbishop solemnty offered up the prayer for the Church militant. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by the assembled Blshops, his Grace the President pronounced the benediction, and the present session of the Conference came to its close. sion of the Conference came to its close.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. CHASE.

His Position Defined and His Purpose Proclaimed—"Principles and States-manship" Against the "Appomattox Apple Tree."

Browths Medical Principles and States Manship' Against the "Appomattox Apple Tree."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Many of our conservative and some of our radical exchanges have made proclamations since the Ohio election, that the celest of the Republican party in the might and of the Legi-lature constitutes substantially a cleicat-cods now and forever the Presidential prospects of Judge Chase. Perhaps it does; out there are some points of fact that should be considered, and we propose to name them, in the hope of producing wholesome reflection. In the first piece, not considered, and we propose to name them, in the hope of producing wholesome reflection. In the first piece, not that it is a simple content of the process of the most truly concervative men in the country. He was the first public man, after the coue of the war and the death of Lincoln, to tail the attention of the President to the only solid bases of reconstruction—dar in discrete animety for all rebels, with, perhaps, half a dozen named exceptions. That is what we must come to. The wisest men of all parties have admitted it. The policy is that of Judge Chase, and was urged upon President Johnson some time before the date of the North Carolina produment in confiscation of the lands of Southern white men and their division among the blacks, Judge Chase discountenances them entirely. The notion that Congress should selze upon the President and thrust him, with blows and in aledicideus, out of office, has not except the large of the land campaign, if a newer urgod it. He recognitive was done during the large political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made. Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the region of the political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made. Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the region of the confiscation of the politic and that the Southern white might in a great degree have their produces command that the southern w From the Cincinnati Commercial.

# THE ROMAN INSURRECTION.

Another Proclamation by Girabaldi. The Italian papers print the following procla-mation by Garibaldi, which was given by him to a passenger on board the steamer on which he

a passenger on board the steamer on which he was arrested at Maddalena;—

Italians! To-morrow we shall have completed our noble revolution by dealing the last blow to the tabernacie of idolatry, imposture, and Italian disgrace. The pedestail of all tyrannies, the Papacy, has received the curses of the whole world, and natious have their eyes fixed on Italy as upon a savior. And will Italy stop in her giorious mission through the arrest of a single man? Yielding to the desire of some friends, I came to my dwelling free and without conditions, and with the promise that a vessel should soon be sent to take me to the Continent. Now the man whose name resounds with shame to Italy, resorting to the precautions of the sbirri, prevents my return. In this position I only ask my fellow-cit/sens to condition in the sacred work they have begun with the charmy, to the people is apoke of discipline when the reople and the army, indignant with the cowardly servillity which governs us, asked to be led to Rome. To the soldiers I said that their bayonets should be kept for a more giorious mission, and that for the mercenaries of the Pops the buttends of their muskets would suffice. Despite the evil geolius which still weighs upon our land, there is one fact always before us the imposing fraternity of all the robust elements of the nation, the army, the people, and the volunteers. We to him who would throw discord amongst his brethren: And when Italy sees all her children united in the work, the cowards who were stopped by the foolish fears of foreign intervention will disappear. I repeat, then, you must achieve, by whatever means, the redemption of Rome; and if ever you think that my assistance is necessary. I rely upon it that you will consider how to deliver me.

A Deficit in the British Revenue. was arrested at Maddalena:-

## A Deficit in the British Revenue.

The revenue of Great Britain during the quarter ending on the first of this month was £14,913,740. The revenue during the same quarter of last year was £15,196,098, and of the

year before £14,462,392.

The most serious falling off is in the department of customs, £39,000, and in that of excise, £220,000. There has been an increase in the receipts from stamp duties, £125,000; from post office, £40,000; from the property tax,

£15,000; and from other taxes, £29,000 The temporary depression is explained by the English journals as the result of the financial crisis through which England has been slowly passing for the last year and a half. tress on Change and the extensive strikes have contributed to produce it. The middle and ower classes have this year foregone some of their accustomed comforts; hence a diminished The facts remain that Mr. Disraeli's estimate for this year was £69,000,000, and that thus far he has received from all sources only £32,695,665, that an Abyssinian war is beginning, and that Mr. Gladstone never overest-

-The Frankfort (Ind.) Banner nominates Grant for President and Judge Kelley for Vice-President, and says:-

"We have indicated a few of the leading does trines by which we expect to stand in the future, together with all the cardinal doctrines of the great Union party that saved the country from the thousands of traitors and Rebels who sought Union party rebels. Rejoice, gentlemen, it is said in some good old book, that the Devil will be let loose for a season. We would advise you to enjoy yourselves while you can. In 1868 we expect to have at our masthead the name of U. S. Grant for President and Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. before whose mighty strength for popularity the Rebels and their sympathizers will again hunt

Serenade Speech by the Governor Elect. Some of the friends of Colonel Merrill, just chosen Governor of Iowa, having treated him to a screnade a few days ago, he said :-

chosen Governor of Iowa, having treated him to a screnade a few days ago, he said:

"To myself I do not take the honor of this triumph to the gentlemen who are associated with me up n the successful ticket, gentlemen of worth, ability, and eminent fitness for their respective positions, as they certainly are, I do not wholly attribute it, nor even to those whose eloquent words from the stump, and through the columns of the public press, contributed so much to our success, do I ascribe the g'ory. The Republican parly has succeeded because the principles of that party are founded in truth and justice; and I deem it an important lesson that the most unexpicted and most biter reverse of the year has been coupled with a denial of the great fact of the brotherhood of man, Injustice and wrong may gain a temporary ascendancy, bad men and bad principles will sometimes acquire a mementary success, but, in the end, truth is sure to prevail, for the 'eternal years of God are here.' We have a great responsibility resting upon us. Not for ourselves only and for our children are all the sacred bleasings which webster said were fours—ours to preserve and ours to transmit, but for the wide world, for all the tolling sons of men in every land. It has been our nappy national privilege to demonstrate to the world the problem of self-government. The grand proposition that all men are free and equal, at first put forth in weakness and defended with scarcely more than infant strength, has at last become the vital principle of a vigorous national life. And it is an aggressive principle. I am persuaded that the liberal tendency which pervades the European Governments of to-day, the increasing demands of the people, and the enlarging concessions of the ruling classes, the elswation of the masses to a higher and wider sphere of influence—in short, the onward progress of popular illerity abroad—are due, in an important sense, to the exemplary influence of American institutions. What we ask for ourselves we must encourage in others. A weco

Important Suit About the Income Tax. A suit to test the constitutionality of the inome tax law is pending in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Ill., transferred from the United States Court. The United States revenue collector for the district attached and sold the property of William Springer, in satisfaction of the income tax assessed by the Government, in pursuance of law, the payment of which he reused, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. He now brings suit against the United States authorities to set aside the sale. The states authorities to set aside the saie. The point made by Mr. Springer is, that the tax so levied upon his income, gains, and profits is a direct tax, and as such it is levied in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and particularly in violation of the third paragraph of section one of article one, and of the fourth paragraph of the math section of said article, that taxes levied upon the machine. article—that taxes levied upon the income, gains, and profits of individuals by the act of Congress have never been apportioned among the several States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, nor have they been levied in proportion to the census and enumeration of inhabitants as required in the Constitution, and hence that the tax assessed against him is illegal and void. This is the first instance in which the constitutionality of the Income Tax has been thus contested though very distinguished jurists have questioned the authority of Congress. The case, we suppose, will go up to the United States Supreme Court for ultimate decision.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Lud-COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Lud-low.-T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.-Ludwig and Bruno Scholl were convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Charles Duzenberg. On the 2d of September last a German society gave a piculc at Engel & Wolf's farm. Mr. Duzenberg bought two tickets and his wife went in the morning, Mr. Duzenberg arrived on the ground about 3 o'closer.

picnic at Engel & Wolf's farm. Mr. Duzenberg bought two tickets and his wife went in the morning, Mr. Duzenberg arrived on the ground about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and finding his wife dancing, went to the coolest spot on the farm to erjoy himself with his irlends and lager. But his joy was alloyed, and he was annoyed by the Scholl boys, who questioned his right to be there.

These two were on the Committe of Arrangements, and therefore he produced his ticket and began making explanations. But the committee would not be convinced and were bent on maintaining their dignity as a committe, and therefore one of them Grasped Mr. Duzenberg by the wind pipe white the other performed a dental operation on his front teeth without gas. The law did not approve of this method of proceeding, and, therefore, each of the offenders was mulcted in \$10 and the costs.

Daniel Watt, colored, was charged with the larcony of barness belonging to Mr. Clark, and had absented himself for about two weeks. Upon recurning and asking to be re-employed, Mr. Clark, and had absented himself for about two weeks. Upon recurning and asking to be re-employed, Mr. Clark refused to take him again into his household, but advised him to seek employment of some of the neighbors. He went away and soon returned, saying he had found a place.

Frequently afterwards he called at Mr. Clark's place, and articles of harness were so often missed that that gentleman finally forbade him going on his land. He soon atterwards disappeared, and was arrested in Fitzwater street, with some of the harness in his possession. The bill also charged receiving stolen goods, and the law presuming that the possessor of stolen property has it with a guilty knowledge, and the prisoner offering no evidence in explanation of these circumstances, the case was a perfectly plain one. Verdict guilty.

John Fitzgerald, colored, was charged with assault and battery upon Annie Miller, colored. The evidence was that the defendant was making a great noise under the prosecutrix's windo

ber, and threw a large stone which struck her in the forehead. The house at which it was alleged to have occurred is in Guyer's court, in Mary street, above

occurred is in Guyer's court, in Mary street, above Seventh.

The defense alleged that this woman kept one of those vile dens of iniquity by which that portion of our city is disgraced. When this occurred, in the afternoon of Friday, October il, the prosecutrix, together with another colored woman and a white woman, was beating a white man with a club. The white man leaped out of the second story window on to a shed, and from there to the ground. This latter leap broke his arm. The women ran down through the house and rushed upon the man in the court.

Then the defendant, seeing the man in danger of his life, threw the stone and koocked this man. It was stated that this white man could not be produced because he was not well enough to rome to court. But there were witnesses who testified they saw the whole disgraceful affair, and that it happened according to the allegation of the defense. Verdict not guilty.

The trial of Thomas Natty, upon a charge or adultery, was then commenced, and at the close of our report was not concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier.

report was not concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier.

Brettagh vs. The Locust Mountain Coal and Improvement Company et al. An action of ejectment, involving the title to large coal lands in Schuylkili county. On trial.

COUNTY. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cad welader.—The United States vs. whisky, etc., Frederick Sener claimant. An information for the for-letture of property for alleged violation of the revenue laws. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. stills, etc., Hovey & Co. claimants. An information for the forfeiture of property for alleged violation of the revenue law, On trial.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Sharswood.-Homer DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Homer vs. Jones. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$750.

Charles Sweeney and Mary his wife, in right of said Mary. vs. Henry Eggers. An action to recover arrears of reat. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hars.—Elizabeth C. Jones, assignee of William Richardson, vs. Micajah Dobbias, executor. An action to revive a bend. No defense. V ridiot for plaintiff, \$2505.

The Tradesmen's Saving Fund and Loan Association of Philadelphia vs. George Emerick. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, \$500.

Mary B. Conway vs. Sophrania Snow. An action for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Augustus Peyson vs. Thomas J. Mages, An action for work and labor done. Nonsuit.

Charles Prentzel vs. Hugh Chain, An action to recover money advanced for goods that were alleged never to have been delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, 364'80.

Henry Fink vs. Bernard D. Foy. An action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$9078.

-Swinburne writes up Matthew Arnold in the Fortnightly for October. -John B. Gough is fifty years old and twenty-five years sober. -Mr. Barry Sullivan contemplates another

visit to America. -Patti attracts crowded houses at the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris.

# SECOND EDITION IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

### EUROPE.

Important Advices by the Atlantic Cable.

The Approaching War Storm on the Continent.

Dumont's Expedition to Rome.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Napoleon's Assurance of Fealty to the Pope-The Papal Troops Successful tu the Field-Retirement of the Invaders from Orte.

Rome, Oct. 19-Night.-The Count'de Sartiges, French Minister in Rome, had an audience with Pius the Ninth to-day, at the Vaticau. The Minister officially assured his Holiness, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, that whatever circumstances should arise from the Garibaldian invasion of the Pontifical territory or the attitude of the King of Italy, France would not fail in her aid to the Holy See and detense of its authority. The garrison of the city of Rome has been reinforced by volunteers enlisted for the most part in France and Spain;

The town of Orte, on the Tiber, which was lately taken by the revolutionary invaders, has been reoccupied by a detachment of the Papal army. There was no fight, as the Garlbaldians retired from the place.

### ITALY.

# A Cabinet Crisis—Rumor of Garibaldi's Escape.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20-Night.-A ministerial crisis has occurred in the King's Cabinet. It is said that Signor Ratazzi, the Premier, resigned his office to-day, and it is also reported that General Menelrea will succeed him. It is reported that General Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera, and is now in Italy.

Italy Satisfies France-Napoleon's War Preparations Countermanded-Au Auti-Revolutionary Cabinet in Florence.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- Despatches from the continent to this hour report the Italo-Roman situation as improved-very much better. Italy satisfies the demands of France relative to an exact observance of the terms and fulfilment of the duties imposed by the September Convention, and it is hoped that war between the two countries has been averted thereby.

There are no more French troops gone to foulon, and the force which was held ready to sail at that port has been debarked. All the war preparations ordered in France have been countermanded. General Cialdini, of the Italian army, a favorite soldier since the time of the Crimean war, succeeds Signor Ratazzi as Prime Minister of the King, and will proceed to form a new Cabinet having an anti-revolutionary

### The Expeditionary Force for Rome Mustered at Toulon-General Dumont in Command-Ready to Sail.

Toulon, Oct. 20-P. M .- General Dumont, who is to command the French expedition to the Pontifical ports and territory of the Church, arrived here to-day from Paris. The General discharged, quite recently, the duty of special envoy from Napoleon to the Pope on the subject of the present difficulty with Italy, and is regarded as well fitted to carry out the war views of his Majesty, should war arise. The ex. peditionary force is embarking. Six French war vessels, including two ironclads, are in the harbor, with steam up, ready to leave port to-night. or whenever the final order is received from Paris, and proceed to the Roman coast.

### Waiting an Imperial Order-A Large Army Moving from Lyons-To Be in Rome Before Italy-Great Excitement in the Streets of Paris.

Paris, Oct. 20-Night.-The Moniteur is silent on the subject of Rome and Italy, notwithstanding that an official expression is eagerly looked for by the people.

The Etendard newspaper says that the military and naval forces destined for the Papal territory are quite ready to leave Toulon, but that the imperial order to depart is held back until the final reply of King Victor Emanuel to the Emperor's note is received, and that the receipt of the Italian State paper may be delayed some few hours owing to the existence of a ministerial crisis in Florence.

The Patrie publishes a telegram reporting the march of twenty thousand French troops from the military department of Lyons to Toulon, and adds that another corps has been ordered to operate in " another direction."

La France says : - " We learn that the advance guard of General Dumont's army embarked this morning at Toulon for Civita Vecchia. It is certain that the French force will in any case arrive in Rome before the Italian." It is stated that the Italian Government has declared itself powerless to arrest the bands of Garibaldian invaders crossing the frontier, or to protect the Holy See from their assaults.

Great excitement prevails to-night in the streets in the neighborhood of Reuter's telegraph agency office, so anxious are the people to learn the latest news from the different points -Florence, Rome, and Toulon particularly.

Arrival of the Arizona from Aspinwall. New York, Oct. 22.—The steamer Artsona has arrived from Aspinwall on the 14th inst., with the California mails of the 30th ult., 304 passengers from California, and \$597,000 in treasure. Among her passengers are Senators Williams and Corbett, of Oregon, and the Hon. Mr. Higby, member of Congress from California, The passengers and crew are all well.

### Napoleon's Order for an Expedition to Kome Countermanded.

A Treaty in the Way.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Another Trick of "The Man of Destiny."

By Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Oct. 22-Noon.-The Paris Moniteur announces definitely that the expedition to Italy has been countermanded, because Italy

pledges the observance of the treaty. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 22 .- Arrived, steamer City of Boston, from New York, bound to Liverpool. LONDONDERBY, Oct. 22 .- Tue steamer Hiber nia, from Quebec, has arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The Bank of Amsterdam has advanced the rate of discount to three

Consols for money opened at 94; United States Five-twenties, ex coupons, 69#; Illinois Central,

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22-Noon.-The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has rendered the cotton market very irregular and easier. Prices are, however, quotably unaltered. The sales

to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales, Middling uplands, 8fd; Middling Orleans, 8fd. Breadstuffs.-Corn has advanced to 45s. 6d for new mixed Western; wheat, 16s. for Call fornia white, and 14s. 3d. for red Western; Oats' 3s. 10d. for American; Peas, 51s. per quarter for Canadian; Barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel for

Provisions.-Market steady. Extra prime Mess Beef, 120s. per bbl. Eastern prime Mess Pork, 71s. per bbl. Bacon. 45s. 6d. per cwt. for American clear; 52s, per cwt, for middling

Produce.-Common Rosia, 9s.: medium Ame rican, 14s. Tallow, 45s. 2d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 2d.; re-

### FROM CANADA.

### Commercial Bank of Canada Suspends Specie Payments. MONTREAL, Oct. 22 .- The following circular

was issued vesterday:-"The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada deeply regret that, owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the bank by the withdrawal of deposits, and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payments. The Directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion, that all claims against the bank will be satisfied in full, and a surplus realized for the shareholders, to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT, President.

## FIRE AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL. Thirteen Men Killed-Great Bestruction

of Property-Heroism of a Sailor, From the Troy Times, October 21. A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, took place at the Central Shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. The Central Shaft is located at a point equi-distant from the two portals of

the tunnel, in a valley on the summit of Hoosac Mountain, and is in the shape of an ellipse, designed primarily to enable the work to be carried on from additional faces in the centre of the tunnel, and secondarily, when the great bore is completed, to admit fresh air and light The distance from the opening of the shaft to the bed of the tunnel below is 1,040 feet, about 700 feet of which have already been sunk. Arranged around the month of the shaft were a series of buildings, consisting of an office machine and blacksmith shop, saw-mill, &c, and also tanks wherein naptha was confined

and manufactured into gas for the purpose o illuminating the work below. Timbers, with platforms sixty feet apart, were placed in up-right positions around the shaft from top to bottom, and with these a bucket, supported by wire rope, ascended and descended the shaft as occasion required, bringing up the debris from below and carrying the operatives up or down as each relief went on or came off of duty. The naptha gas was introduced on Friday last -the day before the accident—for the first time. The contractors bad made, as they sup posed, every preparation to guard against any dispster from the ignition of the dangerous ma-

terial; but on Saturday, at the hour named, instantly and without the slightest appearance of danger, a lighted candle, standing about twenty feet from the tank, communicated a flame to the gaseous substance, and in a moment almost, the tanks, the buildings, and the timbers in the shaft were all to fire The result. timbers in the shaft were all on fire at work in the surrounding shafts barely had time to escape with their lives. The engineer, James Randall, made his way out only after his shirt had been burned off his back and his person considerably scorched. At the time of the accident there were seven-

teen men at work in the shaft-four of them near the mouth and the remainder in the bottom of the pit. The four escaped—the others were all suffocated. Not the slightest assist-ance could be rendered them. The men above had to flee for their lives, and the only means of escape for those below, the bucket, was soon burned and fell down the pit. A great and im-penetrable sea of fire rose up between them and the earth above. Every one of them must have died a horrible death from suffocation, or if any long survived the calamity they must have been drowned by the vast volume of water which poused down upon them upon the sus-

which poused down upon them upon the suspension of the pump and machinery used in keeping the shaft dry.

Yesterday a sailor named Marshall, at the perli of his life, was let down the shaft by means of a rope fastened to his body, in the hope that possibly some of the men below might yet be alive. Previous to his going down, knowing the perlious character of his expedition and the dangers to be encountered from foul air in the shaft, Marshall made his will, and then heroically descended. He went down six hundred feet, from which point he was able to see that the bottom of the shaft was covered with water to the depth of twenty or more feet, and that there was not the slightest possible hope for any of the men in the pit. He then made the signal to be hauled up, and some feet above encountered a current of foul air, which rendered him insensible.

Upon being brought to the meuth of the shaft he was still senseless and scarcely alive, and it was not until after the most vigorous means of restoration had been applied to his person that the heroic man was restored to consciousness. The tale he then told dispelled the last hope for the men below.

Of the thirteen killed, only three were mar-

of the thirteen killed, only three were mar-Of the thirteen killed, only three were married. One of them leaves a wife and seven children, the eidest only eloven years of age. The families of the unfortunate men—none of whose names have transpired—resided in cabins in the vicinity of the accident, and the scenes of mourning which succeeded the catastrophe were of the most agonizing description.

Yesterday great crowds of people, from all portions of country in the vicinity, visited the shaft, and the greatest excitement as well as sorrow was manifested over the event.

The loss of property and the detention to the work are considerations only second to the loss of life. The machinery at the mouth of the shaft was very valuable, costing thousands of

dollars, and was of the most elaborate and per-fect description for carrying on the work. The delay at this point in conducting the great en-terprise to a successful issue will necessarily be

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

There was rather more disposition to operate There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue dull, 1004 was bid for 10-40s; 1112 for 6s of 1881; 1042 for June and July 7:30s; 1122 for '62 5-20s; 1082 for '64 5-20s; 109 for '65 5-20s; and 1062 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1012, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold, largely at from 49 89,100

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 49 69-100 @49\hat{1}, a slight decline on the closing price last evening. Camden and Amboy at 124\hat{1}, to change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 27\hat{1}, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 26\hat{1}@26\hat{1}, a slight decline; 64 was bid for Norris-town; 58 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylva-nia. 30 for Elmira common; and 41 for prenia; 30 for Eimira common; and 41 for pre-

ferred do. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 76 was bid for Second and Third; 25 for Soruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green

and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 140 was bid for First Na-tional; 108 for Seventh National; 245 for North America; 1424 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 71 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27‡ for preferred do.; 37‡ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Sus-

quehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M.,

143\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}\)—a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

104½. Gold, 1434@143½.
—Mesars. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 108½@109½; do., 1865, 109½109½; do. July, 1865, 106½@106½; do. July, 1867, 106½@106½; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104½@104½; 3d series, 104½@104½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118½; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115½. Gold, 143½@143½.

### Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Oct. 22 .- Bark is steady, with sales

of 16 hhds. No. 1 Quereitron at \$55 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet and commands \$8.00@9 \$ 64 lbs. Timothy is unchanged; sales at \$2.50@2.70. Flaxseed is nominally held at

\$2.50@2.65.
Trade in Flour continues excessively dull, and prices are in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who operate with great caution, as they have no confidence in the stability of present values sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8:25 for

Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$'.50@8.25 for superfine, \$8.50@9.50 for extras, \$10@11.50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$13@11.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.75 to \$9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$7.1214.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices are drooping. Sales of 5000 bush. good and prime Pennsylvania red at \$2.50@2.58; California is held at \$3.10. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania at \$1.70@1.73. Corn is dull and lower; sales of 2500 bush. at \$1.45 for yellow; \$1.42 for Western mixed; and \$1.40 for white. Oats move slowly, with sales of Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania at 70@78c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged. Whisky-Prices are nominally unchanged.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 22—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 962; Reading, 992; Cant. n Company, 41; Eric. 7 %; Cleveiand and Totedo, 106; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 83%; Pitteburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Michigan Central, 109; do. Southern, 703; New York Central, 1122; Hilmois Central, 122; Camberland preferred, 30; Virginia C., 47; Missouris, 108; Hudson River, 127%; United States Five-twenties, 1662, 1122; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 1093; Ten-forties, 1693; Seven-thirties, 1043; Sterling Exchange, 100. Money, per cent. Gold, 1433;

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Cotton dull at 19@103; Conts, Flour dull, and 15@25c. lower; 7500 abla sold—State, \$8-40@10-50; Ohio, \$9-90@13-60; Western, \$2-26@13; Southern, \$10@14-30. Wheat dull. Corn firm; 121,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, \$1-46. Oats firmer, and 1@2c. higher; 86,000 bushels sold; Western, 81:36814c. Beet quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$21.55@21-70. Lard dull at 187;@144. Whisky quiet.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Foradditional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......OCTOBER \$2. STATE OF THERMOMETRE AT THE EVENING TELE-

Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, Washington, Rommel Schr John Slasman, Banks, Boston, L. Audenried & St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoft.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr George R. Conover, from Wilmington, Del., in
ballast to Rommel & Hunter.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 18 hours from Baltimore, with make, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, to J. D. Ruoff.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, hence, at Rio Janeiro Barque Albert Davis, Davis, from London for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 5th inst.

Brig Abby Thatcher, Lane, hence, at Bangor 18th instant. delphia, put into Faimouth 5th inst.

Erig Abby Thatcher, Lane, hence, at Bangor 18th instant.

Schr Alabama. Vangilder, hence, at Danvers 17th instant.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence forf Bridgeport, at New York yesterday.

Schr Northern Light, Moore, for Philadelphia, saited from Pawtucket 18th inst.

Bebrs Julia Engabeth, Candage, and C. E. Jackson, Frink, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Behrs Julia Engabeth, Candage, and C. E. Jackson, Frink, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Behrs Julia Engabeth, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs E. G. Irwin, Atkins, and J. F. Carver, Rumsell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th linst.

Schrs J. L. Lesch, Endicott, and Wm. F. Garrison, Morrison, hence, at Eslem 18th 18st.

Schr Saran B. Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 19th inst.

Schr J. H. Ferry, Kelly, and Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th last.

Schr J. R. Schrs, Ada A. Andrews, Relly, and George Fales, Thatcher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schr Ada A. Andrews, Relly, and George Fales, Thatcher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schr Aid, Smith, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

Schr Eva May, Richards, hence for Portland, with 500 tons coal, went ashore on the east point of Sandy Hook, vesterday morning, but came off at 20th P. M. with assistance, and anchored instde of Sandy Hook, vesterday morning, but came off at 20th P. M.

DOMESTIO PORTS.

NEW YORK Oct. IL—Arrived, ateamship City of London, Brooks, from Liverpool.

Steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro.

Steamship Lodona, Barstow, from New Orleans, Seamship Icodona, Seam, from Liverpool, Barque Commerce. Robinson from Gibraltar, Barque Emelle, Meyer, from Genoa.